

State of Misconsin LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

RESEARCH APPENDIX PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE FROM DRAFTING FILE

Date Transfer Requested: 09/09/2008

(Per: GMM)

Appendix A ... Pt. 09<u>J</u> of 09

The 2007 drafting file for LRB-0174

has been transferred to the drafting file for

2009 LRB-0150

This cover sheet, the final request sheet, and the final version of the 2007 draft were copied on yellow paper, and returned to the original 2005 drafting file.

[▶] The attached 2007 draft was incorporated into the new 2009 draft listed above. For research purposes, this cover sheet and the complete drafting file were transferred, as a separate appendix, to the 2009 drafting file. If introduced this section will be scanned and added, as a separate appendix, to the electronic drafting file folder.



State of Misconsin LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

RESEARCH APPENDIX PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE FROM DRAFTING FILE

Date Transfer Requested: 09/08/2006

(Per: GMM)

Appendix A ... Part 10 of 12

The 2005 drafting file for LRB 05–4299

has been transferred to the drafting file for

2007 LRB 07-0174

This cover sheet, the final request sheet, and the final version of the 2005 draft were copied on yellow paper, and returned to the original 2005 drafting file.

The attached 2005 draft was incorporated into the new 2007 draft listed above. For research purposes, this cover sheet and the complete drafting file were transferred, as a separate appendix, to the 2007 drafting file. If introduced this section will be scanned and added, as a separate appendix, to the electronic drafting file folder.

SECTION 82.	48.355 (2d) (c) 1.	of the statutes is	renumbered 4	8.355 (2d) (c) a	ınd
amended to read:					

48.355 (2d) (c) If the court finds that any of the circumstances specified in under par. (b) 1. to 5. applies with respect to a parent, the court shall hold a hearing under s. 48.38 (4m) within 30 days after the date of that finding to determine the permanency plan for the child. If a hearing is held under this subdivision, the agency responsible for preparing the permanency plan shall file the permanency plan with the court not less than 5 days before the date of the hearing.

SECTION 83. 48.355 (2d) (c) 2. of the statutes is repealed.

SECTION 84. 48.355 (2d) (c) 3. of the statutes is repealed.

Section 85. 48.357 (1) (am) 1g. of the statutes is created to read:

48.357 (1) (am) 1g. If the child is an Indian child, a notice under subd. 1. shall also contain specific information showing that continued custody of the Indian child by the parent or Indian custodian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child, specific information showing that the agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order has made active efforts to prevent the breakup of the Indian family and that those efforts have proved unsuccessful, a statement as to whether the new placement is in compliance with the order of placement preference under s. 48.345 (3m) and, if the new placement is not in compliance with that order, specific information showing good cause for departing from that order.

Section 86. 48.357 (1) (am) 1m. of the statutes is created to read:

48.357 (1) (am) 1m. If the child is an Indian child, notice under subd. 1. to the Indian child's parent shall be provided in the manner specified in s. 48.273 (1) (ag). In like manner, the court shall also provide notice of the hearing, together with a copy

of the request for the change in placement, to the Indian child's Indian custodian and tribe. No hearing on the request may be held until at least 10 days after receipt of the notice by the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, and tribe. On request of the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, or tribe, the court shall grant a continuance of up to 20 additional days to enable the requester to prepare for the hearing.

SECTION 87. 48.357 (1) (am) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:

48.357 (1) (am) 2. Any person receiving the notice under subd. 1. or notice of a specific placement under s. 48.355 (2) (b) 2., other than a court-appointed special advocate, may obtain a hearing on the matter by filing an objection with the court within 10 days after receipt of the notice. Placements may not be changed until 10 days after that notice is sent to the court unless the parent, guardian, or legal custodian, or Indian custodian and the child, if 12 years of age or over, or the child expectant mother, if 12 years of age or over, her parent, guardian, or legal custodian, or Indian custodian and the unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem, or the adult expectant mother and the unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem, sign written waivers of objection, except that changes in placement that were authorized in the dispositional order may be made immediately if notice is given as required under subd. 1. In addition, a hearing is not required for placement changes authorized in the dispositional order except when an objection filed by a person who received notice alleges that new information is available that affects the advisability of the court's dispositional order.

SECTION 88. 48.357 (1) (am) 3. of the statutes is amended to read:

48.357 (1) (am) 3. If the court changes the child's placement from a placement outside the home to another placement outside the home, the change in placement

order shall contain one of the statements specified in under sub. (2v) (a) 2. If the court changes the placement of an Indian child from a placement outside the home to another placement outside the home, the change in placement order shall, in addition, comply with the order of placement preference under s. 48.345 (3m) and contain the findings under sub. (2v) (a) 4.

Note: The DHFS draft amends s. 48.355 (2m) to require the active efforts and serious harm findings to be made when changes in transitional placements are made. Section 48.355 (2m), however, provides that the procedures of s. 48.357 govern transitions. Accordingly, the amendments made to s. 48.357 by this draft will cover those findings and no amendment to s. 48.355 (2m) is necessary.

SECTION 89. 48.357 (1) (c) 1m. of the statutes is created to read:

48.357 (1) (c) 1m. If the child is an Indian child, a request under subd. 1. shall also contain specific information showing that continued custody of the Indian child by the parent or Indian custodian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child, specific information showing that the agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order has made active efforts to prevent the breakup of the Indian family and that those efforts have proved unsuccessful, a statement as to whether the new placement is in compliance with the order of placement preference under s. 48.345 (3m) and, if the new placement is not in compliance with that order, specific information showing good cause for departing from that order.

Section 90. 48.357 (1) (c) 2m. of the statutes is created to read:

48.357 (1) (c) 2m. If the child is an Indian child, notice under subd. 2. to the Indian child's parent shall be provided in the manner specified in s. 48.273 (1) (ag). In like manner, the court shall also provide notice of the hearing, together with a copy of the request for the change in placement, to the Indian child's Indian custodian and tribe. No hearing on the request may be held until at least 10 days after receipt of

the notice by the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, and tribe. On request of the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, or tribe, the court shall grant a continuance of up to 20 additional days to enable the requester to prepare for the hearing.

Section 91. 48.357 (1) (c) 3. of the statutes is amended to read:

48.357 (1) (c) 3. If the court changes the child's placement from a placement in the child's home to a placement outside the child's home, the change in placement order shall contain the findings specified in under sub. (2v) (a) 1., one of the statements specified in under sub. (2v) (a) 2., and, if in addition the court finds that any of the circumstances specified in under s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies with respect to a parent, the determination specified in under sub. (2v) (a) 3. If the court changes the placement of an Indian child from a placement in the child's home to a placement outside the child's home, the change in placement order shall, in addition, comply with the order of placement preference under s. 48.345 (3m) and contain the findings under sub. (2v) (a) 4.

SECTION 92. 48.357 (2m) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.357 (2m) (a) The child, the parent, guardian, or legal custodian, or Indian custodian of the child, the expectant mother, the unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem, or any person or agency primarily bound by the dispositional order, other than the person or agency responsible for implementing the order, may request a change in placement under this paragraph. The request shall contain the name and address of the new placement requested and shall state what new information is available that affects the advisability of the current placement. If the proposed change in placement would change the placement of a child placed in the child's home to a placement outside the child's home, the request shall also contain

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specific information showing that continued placement of the child in the home would be contrary to the welfare of the child and, unless any of the circumstances specified in under s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies, specific information showing that the agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order has made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the child from the home, while assuring that the child's health and safety are the paramount concerns. The request shall be submitted to the court. In addition, the The court may also propose a change in placement on its own motion.

SECTION 93. 48.357 (2m) (am) of the statutes is created to read:

48.357 (2m) (am) If the proposed change of placement would change the placement of an Indian child placed in the child's home to a placement outside the child's home, a request under par. (a) shall also contain specific information showing that continued custody of the Indian child by the parent or Indian custodian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child, specific information showing that the agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order has made active efforts to prevent the breakup of the Indian family and that those efforts have proved unsuccessful, a statement as to whether the new placement is in compliance with the order of placement preference under s. 48.345 (3m) and, if the new placement is not in compliance with that order, specific information showing good cause for departing from that order.

SECTION 94. 48.357 (2m) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.357 (2m) (b) The court shall hold a hearing on the matter prior to ordering any change in placement requested or proposed under par. (a) if the request states that new information is available that affects the advisability of the current placement, unless. A hearing is not required if the requested or proposed change in

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placement involves any change in placement other than does not involve a change in placement of a child placed in the child's home to a placement outside the child's home and, written waivers of objection to the proposed change in placement are signed by all persons entitled to receive notice under sub. (1) (am) 1., other than a court-appointed special advocate, and the court approves. If a hearing is scheduled, not less than 3 days before the hearing the court shall notify the child, the parent, guardian, and legal custodian of the child, any foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) of the child, the child's court-appointed special advocate, all parties who are bound by the dispositional order, and, if the child is an Indian child, the Indian child's Indian custodian and tribe. If the child is the expectant mother of an unborn child under s. 48.133, the court shall also notify the unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem, or. If the change in placement involves an adult expectant mother of an unborn child under s. 48.133, the court shall notify the adult expectant mother, the unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem, and all parties who are bound by the dispositional order, at least 3 days prior to the hearing. A copy of the request or proposal for the change in placement shall be attached to the notice. If all of the parties consent, the court may proceed immediately with the hearing.

Section 95. 48.357 (2m) (bm) of the statutes is created to read:

48.357 (2m) (bm) If the proposed change in placement would change the placement of an Indian child placed in the child's home to a placement outside the child's home, notice under par. (b) to the Indian child's parent shall be provided in the manner specified in s. 48.273 (1) (ag). In like manner, the court shall also provide notice of the hearing, together with a copy of the request or proposal for the change in placement, to the Indian child's Indian custodian and tribe. No hearing on the

request or proposal may be held until at least 10 days after receipt of the notice by the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, and tribe. On request of the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, or tribe, the court shall grant a continuance of up to 20 additional days to enable the requester to prepare for the hearing.

Section 96. 48.357 (2m) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.357 (2m) (c) If the court changes the child's placement from a placement in the child's home to a placement outside the child's home, the change in placement order shall contain the findings specified in under sub. (2v) (a) 1., one of the statements specified in under sub. (2v) (a) 2., and, if in addition the court finds that any of the circumstances specified in under s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies with respect to a parent, the determination specified in under sub. (2v) (a) 3. If the court changes the placement of an Indian child from a placement in the child's home to a placement outside the child's home, the change in placement order shall, in addition, comply with the order of placement preference under s. 48.345 (3m) and contain the findings under sub. (2v) (a) 4.

SECTION 97. 48.357 (2v) (a) 4. of the statutes is created to read:

48.357 (2v) (a) 4. If the change in placement order changes an Indian child's placement from a placement in the Indian child's home to a placement outside the Indian child's home, a finding supported by clear and convincing evidence, including the testimony of one or more qualified expert witnesses, that continued custody of the Indian child by the parent or Indian custodian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child and a finding supported by clear and convincing evidence that the agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order has made active efforts to prevent the breakup of the Indian family and that those efforts have proved unsuccessful.

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Section 98. 48.357 (2v) (c) 1. of the statutes is renumbered 48.357 (2v) (c) and amended to read:

48.357 (2v) (c) If the court finds under par. (a) 3. that any of the circumstances specified in under s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies with respect to a parent, the court shall hold a hearing under s. 48.38 (4m) within 30 days after the date of that finding to determine the permanency plan for the child. If a hearing is held under this subdivision, the agency responsible for preparing the permanency plan shall file the permanency plan with the court not less than 5 days before the date of the hearing.

SECTION 99. 48.357 (2v) (c) 2. of the statutes is repealed.

SECTION 100. 48.357 (2v) (c) 3. of the statutes is repealed.

SECTION 101. 48.363 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.363 (1) (a) A child, the child's parent, guardian or, legal custodian, or Indian custodian, an expectant mother, an unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem, any person or agency bound by a dispositional order, or the district attorney or corporation counsel in the county in which the dispositional order was entered may request a revision in the order that does not involve a change in placement, including a revision with respect to the amount of child support to be paid by a parent, or the. The court may on its own motion also propose such a revision. The request or court proposal shall set forth in detail the nature of the proposed revision and what new information is available that affects the advisability of the court's disposition. The request or court proposal shall be submitted to the court. The court shall hold a hearing on the matter prior to any revision of the dispositional order if the request or court proposal indicates that new information is available which affects the advisability of the court's dispositional order, unless written waivers of

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objections to the revision are signed by all parties entitled to receive notice and the court approves.

SECTION 102. 48.363 (1) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.363 (1) (b) If a hearing is held, at least 3 days before the hearing the court shall notify the child, the child's parent, guardian, and legal custodian, all parties bound by the dispositional order, the child's foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2), the child's court-appointed special advocate, the district attorney or corporation counsel in the county in which the dispositional order was entered, and, if the child is an Indian child, the Indian child's Indian custodian and tribe. If the child is the expectant mother of an unborn child under s. 48.133, the court shall also notify the unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem; or. If the proceeding involves an adult expectant mother of an unborn child under s. 48.133, the court shall notify the adult expectant mother, the unborn child through the unborn child's guardian ad litem, all parties bound by the dispositional order, and the district attorney or corporation counsel in the county in which the dispositional order was entered, at least 3 days prior to the hearing. A copy of the request or proposal shall be attached to the notice. If all parties consent, the court may proceed immediately with the hearing. No revision may extend the effective period of the original order.

SECTION 103. 48.365 (1m) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.365 (1m) The parent, child, guardian, legal custodian, Indian custodian, expectant mother, unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem, any person or agency bound by the dispositional order, the district attorney or corporation counsel in the county in which the dispositional order was entered, or the court on its own motion, may request an extension of an order under s. 48.355 including an

order under s. 48.355 that was entered before the child was born. The request shall be submitted to the court which that entered the order. No An order under s. 48.355 may be extended except only as as provided in this section.

SECTION 104. 48.365 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.365 (2) No order may be extended without a hearing. The court shall notify provide notice of the time and place of the hearing to the child, the child's parent, guardian, and legal custodian, all the parties present at the original hearing, the child's foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2), the child's court—appointed special advocate, the district attorney or corporation counsel in the county in which the dispositional order was entered and, if the child is an Indian child, the Indian child's Indian custodian and tribe. If the child is an expectant mother of an unborn child under s. 48.133, the court shall also notify the unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem, or. If the extension hearing involves an adult expectant mother of an unborn child under s. 48.133, the court shall notify the adult expectant mother, the unborn child through the unborn child's guardian ad litem, all the parties present at the original hearing, and the district attorney or corporation counsel in the county in which the dispositional order was entered, of the time and place of the hearing.

SECTION 105. 48.365 (2g) (b) 4. of the statutes is created to read:

48.365 (2g) (b) 4. If the child is an Indian child who is placed outside the home, specific information showing that active efforts have been made to prevent the breakup of the Indian family and that those efforts have proved unsuccessful.

Section 106. 48.365 (2m) (a) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

48.365 (2m) (a) 1. Any party may present evidence relevant to the issue of extension. If the child is placed outside of his or her home, the person or agency

primarily responsible for providing services to the child shall present as evidence specific information showing that the <u>person or</u> agency has made reasonable efforts to achieve the goal of the child's permanency plan, unless return of the child to the home is the goal of the permanency plan and any of the circumstances specified in under s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies. If an Indian child is placed outside the home, the person or agency primarily responsible for providing services to the Indian child shall also present as evidence specific information showing that the person or agency has made active efforts to prevent the breakup of the Indian family and that those efforts have proved unsuccessful.

1m. The judge shall make findings of fact and conclusions of law based on the evidence. The findings of fact shall include a finding as to whether reasonable efforts were made by the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the child to achieve the goal of the child's permanency plan, unless return of the child to the home is the goal of the permanency plan and the judge finds that any of the circumstances specified in under s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies. If the child is an Indian child who is placed outside the home, the findings of fact shall also include a finding as to whether active efforts were made to prevent the breakup of the Indian family and as to whether those efforts have proved unsuccessful. An order shall be issued under s. 48.355.

SECTION 107. 48.365 (2m) (a) 3. of the statutes is amended to read:

48.365 (2m) (a) 3. The judge shall make the findings specified in under subd.

1. 1m. relating to reasonable efforts to achieve the goal of the child's permanency plan and the findings specified in under subd. 2. on a case-by-case basis based on circumstances specific to the child and shall document or reference the specific information on which those findings are based in the order issued under s. 48.355.

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An order that merely references subd. 1. 1m. or 2. without documenting or referencing that specific information in the order or an amended order that retroactively corrects an earlier order that does not comply with this subdivision is not sufficient to comply with this subdivision.

SECTION 108. 48.365 (2m) (ad) 1. of the statutes is renumbered 48.365 (2m) (ad) and amended to read:

48.365 (2m) (ad) If the judge finds that any of the circumstances specified in under s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies with respect to a parent, the judge shall hold a hearing under s. 48.38 (4m) within 30 days after the date of that finding to determine the permanency plan for the child. If a hearing is held under this subdivision, the agency responsible for preparing the permanency plan shall file the permanency plan with the court not less than 5 days before the date of the hearing.

SECTION 109. 48.365 (2m) (ad) 2. of the statutes is repealed.

SECTION 110. 48.365 (2m) (ag) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.365 (2m) (ag) The court shall give a foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) who is notified of a hearing under par. (ad) 2. or sub. (2) an opportunity to be heard at the hearing by permitting the foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian to make a written or oral statement during the hearing, or to submit a written statement prior to the hearing, relevant to the issue of extension. A foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) who receives notice of a hearing under par. (ad) 2. or sub. (2) and an opportunity to be heard under this paragraph does not become a party to the proceeding on which the hearing is held solely on the basis of receiving that notice and having the opportunity to be heard.

SECTION 111. 48.38 (4) (i) of the statutes is created to read:

- 48.38 (4) (i) If the child is an Indian child, all of the following:
- 1. The name, address, and telephone number of the Indian child's Indian custodian and tribe.
 - 2. A description of the remedial services and rehabilitation programs offered in an effort to prevent the breakup of the Indian family.
 - 3. A statement as to whether the Indian child's placement is in compliance with the order of placement preference specified in s. 48.345 (3m) and, if the placement is not in compliance with that order, an explanation for the departure from that order.

SECTION 112. 48.38 (4m) of the statutes is created to read:

- 48.38 (4m) Permanency Plan Determination Hearing. (a) If in a proceeding under s. 48.21, 48.32, 48.355, 48.357, or 48.365 the court finds that any of the circumstances under s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies with respect to a parent, the court shall hold a hearing within 30 days after the date of that finding to determine the permanency plan for the child. If a hearing is held under this paragraph, the agency responsible for preparing the permanency plan shall file the permanency plan with the court not less than 5 days before the date of the hearing.
- (b) At least 10 days before the date of the hearing the court shall notify the child, any parent, guardian, and legal custodian of the child, and any foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) of the child of the time, place, and purpose of the hearing.
- (c) If the court knows or has reason to know that the child is an Indian child, notice under par. (b) to the Indian child's parent shall be provided in the manner specified in s. 48.273 (1) (ag). In like manner, the court shall also notify the Indian child's Indian custodian and tribe. No hearing may be held under par. (a) until at

- least 10 days after receipt of the notice by the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, and tribe. On request of the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, or tribe, the court shall grant a continuance of up to 20 additional days to enable the requester to prepare for the hearing.
- (d) The court shall give a foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) who is notified of a hearing under par. (b) an opportunity to be heard at the hearing by permitting the foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian to make a written or oral statement during the hearing, or to submit a written statement prior to the hearing, relevant to the issues to be determined at the hearing. The foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian does not become a party to the proceeding on which the hearing is held solely on the basis of receiving that notice and having the opportunity to be heard.

SECTION 113. 48.38 (5) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.38 (5) (b) The court or the agency shall notify the parents of the child, the child, if he or she is 12 years of age or older, and; the child's parent, guardian, and legal custodian; the child's foster parent, the child's treatment foster parent, the operator of the facility in which the child is living, or the relative with whom the child is living; and, if the child is an Indian child, the Indian child's Indian custodian and tribe of the date, time, and place of the review, of the issues to be determined as part of the review, and of the fact that they may have an opportunity to be heard at the review by submitting written comments not less than 10 working days before the review or by participating at the review. The court or agency shall notify the person representing the interests of the public, the child's counsel, the child's guardian ad litem, and the child's court—appointed special advocate of the date of the review, of

the issues to be determined as part of the review, and of the fact that they may submit written comments not less than 10 working days before the review. The notices under this paragraph shall be provided in writing not less than 30 days before the review and copies of the notices shall be filed in the child's case record.

SECTION 114. 48.38 (5) (bm) of the statutes is created to read:

48.38 (5) (bm) If the child is an Indian child, notice under par. (b) to the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, and tribe shall be provided in the manner specified in s. 48.273 (1) (ag). No review may be held until at least 10 days after receipt of the notice by the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, and tribe. On request of the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, or tribe, the court shall grant a continuance of up to 20 additional days to enable the requester to prepare for the review.

SECTION 115. 48.38 (5) (c) 8. of the statutes is created to read:

48.38 (5) (c) 8. If the child is an Indian child, whether active efforts were made by the agency to prevent the breakup of the Indian family and whether those efforts have proved unsuccessful.

SECTION 116. 48.38 (5) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.38 (5) (d) Notwithstanding s. 48.78 (2) (a), the agency that prepared the permanency plan shall, at least 5 days before a review by a review panel, provide to each person appointed to the review panel, the child's parent, guardian, and legal custodian, the person representing the interests of the public, the child's counsel, the child's guardian ad litem and, the child's court—appointed special advocate, and, if the child is an Indian child, the Indian child's Indian custodian and tribe a copy of the permanency plan and any written comments submitted under par. (b). Notwithstanding s. 48.78 (2) (a), a person appointed to a review panel, the person representing the interests of the public, the child's counsel, the child's guardian ad

litem and, the child's court-appointed special advocate, and, if the child is an Indian child, the Indian child's Indian custodian and tribe may have access to any other records concerning the child for the purpose of participating in the review. A person permitted access to a child's records under this paragraph may not disclose any information from the records to any other person.

SECTION 117. 48.38 (5) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.38 (5) (e) Within 30 days, the agency shall prepare a written summary of the determinations under par. (c) and shall provide a copy to the court that entered the order; the child or the child's counsel or guardian ad litem; the person representing the interests of the public; the child's parent or, guardian, or legal custodian; the child's court—appointed special advocate and; the child's foster parent, the child's treatment foster parent, or the operator of the facility where the child is living; and, if the child is an Indian child, the Indian child's Indian custodian and tribe.

SECTION 118. 48.38 (5m) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.38 (5m) (b) Not less than 30 days before the date of the hearing, the court shall notify the child; the child's parent, guardian, and legal custodian; the child's foster parent or treatment foster parent, the operator of the facility in which the child is living, or the relative with whom the child is living; the child's counsel, the child's guardian ad litem, and the child's court—appointed special advocate; the agency that prepared the permanency plan; and the person representing the interests of the public; and, if the child is an Indian child, the Indian child's Indian custodian and tribe of the date, time, and place of the hearing.

SECTION 119. 48.38 (5m) (bm) of the statutes is created to read:

48.38 (5m) (bm) If the child is an Indian child, notice under par. (b) to the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, and tribe shall be provided in the manner specified in s. 48.273 (1) (ag). No hearing under par. (a) may be held until at least 10 days after receipt of the notice by the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, and tribe. On request of the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, or tribe, the court shall grant a continuance of up to 20 additional days to enable the requester to prepare for the hearing.

Note: Section 48.38 (5m) (c), as affected by the DHFS draft, provides that an Indian custodian and tribe do not become parties to the proceeding. Actually, 25 USC 1911 (c) grants the Indian custodian and tribe the right to intervene at any point in a proceeding involving an Indian child.

SECTION 120. 48.38 (5m) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.38 (5m) (d) At least 5 days before the date of the hearing the agency that prepared the permanency plan shall provide a copy of the permanency plan and any written comments submitted under par. (c) to the court, to the child's parent, guardian, and legal custodian, to the person representing the interests of the public, to the child's counsel or guardian ad litem, and to the child's court—appointed special advocate, and, if the child is an Indian child, to the Indian child's Indian custodian and tribe. Notwithstanding s. 48.78 (2) (a), the person representing the interests of the public, the child's counsel or guardian ad litem, and the child's court—appointed special advocate, and, if the child is an Indian child, the Indian child's Indian custodian and tribe may have access to any other records concerning the child for the purpose of participating in the review. A person permitted access to a child's records under this paragraph may not disclose any information from the records to any other person.

SECTION 121. 48.38 (5m) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:

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48.38 (5m) (e) After the hearing, the court shall make written findings of fact and conclusions of law relating to the determinations under sub. (5) (c) and shall provide a copy of those findings of fact and conclusions of law to the child; the child's parent, guardian, and legal custodian; the child's foster parent or treatment foster parent, the operator of the facility in which the child is living, or the relative with whom the child is living; the child's court-appointed special advocate; the agency that prepared the permanency plan; and the person representing the interests of the public; and, if the child is an Indian child, the Indian child's Indian custodian and tribe. The court shall make the findings specified in sub. (5) (c) 7. on a case-by-case basis based on circumstances specific to the child and shall document or reference the specific information on which those findings are based in the findings of fact and conclusions of law prepared under this paragraph. Findings of fact and conclusions of law that merely reference sub. (5) (c) 7. without documenting or referencing that specific information in the findings of fact and conclusions of law or amended findings of fact and conclusions of law that retroactively correct earlier findings of fact and conclusions of law that do not comply with this paragraph are not sufficient to comply with this paragraph.

SECTION 122. 48.38 (6) (cm) of the statutes is created to read:

48.38 (6) (cm) Standards for active efforts to prevent the breakup of an Indian child's family.

SECTION 123. 48.41 (2) (e) of the statutes is created to read:

48.41 (2) (e) In the case of an Indian child, the consent is executed in writing, recorded before the judge, and accompanied by a written certification by the judge that the terms and consequences of the consent were fully explained in detail to and were fully understood by the parent. The judge shall also certify that the parent fully

understood the explanation in English or that the explanation was interpreted into a language that the parent understood. Any consent given under this paragraph prior to or within 10 days after the birth of the Indian child is not valid. A parent who has executed a consent under this paragraph may withdraw the consent for any reason at any time prior to the entry of a final order terminating parental rights, and the Indian child shall be returned to his or her parent. After the entry of a final order terminating parental rights, a parent who has executed a consent under this paragraph may withdraw that consent as provided in s. 48.46 (2) or 48.47 (1) or (2).

NOTE: 25 USC 1913 relating to voluntary TPR's refers to a parent of an Indian child, whether or not the parent is an Indian.

Also, 25 USC 1913 could be construed to permit an Indian custodian to consent to a TPR to an Indian child, but that construction could be held unconstitutional if it were to result in an Indian parent being deprived of his or her constitutional right to raise his or her child without his or her consent.

SECTION 124. 48.415 (2) (a) 2. a. of the statutes is amended to read:

48.415 (2) (a) 2. a. That the agency responsible for the care of the child and the family or of the unborn child and expectant mother has made a reasonable effort to provide the services ordered by the court. In this subdivision, "reasonable effort" means an earnest and conscientious effort to take good faith steps to provide the services ordered by the court which that takes into consideration the characteristics of the parent or child or of the expectant mother or child, the level of cooperation of the parent or expectant mother, and other relevant circumstances of the case.

SECTION 125. 48.415 (2) (a) 2. b. of the statutes is amended to read:

48.415 (2) (a) 2. b. That In the case of an Indian child, that the agency responsible for the care of the child and the family or of the unborn child and expectant mother has made a reasonable an active effort to provide the services ordered by the court. In this subdivision, "active effort" means reasonable effort, as

defined in subd. 2. a., that also takes into consideration the prevailing social and cultural characteristics and way of life of the Indian child's tribe and that involves and uses the available resources of that tribe, Indian social services agencies, and individual Indian caregivers.

SECTION 126. 48.417 (2) (cm) of the statutes is created to read:

48.417 (2) (cm) In the case of an Indian child, the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the Indian child and the family under a court order, if required under s. 48.355 (2) (b) 6v. to make active efforts to prevent the breakup of the Indian family, has not provided to the Indian child's family, consistent with the time period in the child's permanency plan, the services necessary to prevent the breakup of the Indian family.

Note: This provision is not found in the DHFS draft. This provision is parallel to s. 48.417 (2) (c), which excuses the district attorney from filing a TPR petition if reasonable efforts to make it possible for the child to return home have not been made. Obviously, there is no point in filing a TPR petition with respect to an Indian child if active efforts to prevent the breakup of the Indian family have not been made because the court could never grant a petition in such a case.

SECTION 127. 48.42 (1) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.42 (1) (d) A statement of whether the child may be subject to the federal Indian child welfare act Child Welfare Act, 25 USC 1911 to 1963, and, if the child may be subject to that act, the names of the child's Indian custodian, if any, and tribe, if known.

SECTION 128. 48.42 (1) (e) of the statutes is created to read:

48.42 (1) (e) If the child is an Indian child, reliable and credible information showing that continued custody of the child by the child's parent or Indian custodian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child and reliable and credible information showing that the agency has made active efforts to prevent the breakup of the Indian family and that those efforts have proved unsuccessful.

SECTION 129. 48.42 (2) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.42 (2) (c) The guardian, guardian ad litem and, legal custodian, and Indian custodian of the child.

SECTION 130. 48.42 (2g) (ag) of the statutes is created to read:

48.42 (2g) (ag) If the petitioner knows or has reason to know that the child is an Indian child, the petitioner shall cause the summons and petition to be served on the Indian child's parent and Indian custodian in the manner specified in s. 48.273 (1) (ag). In like manner, the petitioner shall also notify the Indian child's tribe of all hearings on the petition. The first notice to an Indian child's tribe shall be written, shall have a copy of the petition attached to it, and shall state the nature, location, date, and time of the initial hearing. No hearing may be held on the petition until at least 10 days after receipt of notice of the hearing by the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, and tribe. On request of the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, or tribe, the court shall grant a continuance of up to 20 additional days to enable the requester to prepare for the hearing.

SECTION 131. 48.42 (4) (a) of the statutes, as affected by 2005 Wisconsin Act 293, is amended to read:

48.42 (4) (a) *Personal service*. Except as provided in this paragraph and, par. (b), and sub. (2g) (ag), a copy of the summons and petition shall be served personally upon the parties specified in sub. (2), if known, at least 7 days before the date of the hearing. Service of summons is not required if the party submits to the jurisdiction of the court. Service upon parties who are not natural persons and upon persons under a disability shall be as prescribed in s. 801.11.

SECTION 132. 48.422 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.422 (1) The Except as provided in s. 48.42 (2g) (ag), the hearing on the
petition to terminate parental rights shall be held within 30 days after the petition
is filed. At the hearing on the petition to terminate parental rights the court shall
determine whether any party wishes to contest the petition and inform the parties
of their rights under sub. (4) and s. 48.423.

SECTION 133. 48.422 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.422 (2) If Except as provided in s. 48.42 (2g) (ag), if the petition is contested the court shall set a date for a fact-finding hearing to be held within 45 days of after the hearing on the petition, unless all of the necessary parties agree to commence with the hearing on the merits immediately.

SECTION 134. 48.422 (6) (a) of the statutes, as affected by 2005 Wisconsin Act 293, is amended to read:

48.422 (6) (a) In the case of a nonmarital child who is not adopted or whose parents do not subsequently intermarry under s. 767.60 and for whom paternity has not been established, or for whom a declaration of paternal interest has not been filed under s. 48.025 within 14 days after the date of birth of the child or, if s. 48.42 (1g) (b) applies, within 21 days after the date on which the notice under s. 48.42 (1g) (b) is mailed, the court shall hear testimony concerning the paternity of the child. Based on the testimony, the court shall determine whether all interested parties who are known have been notified under s. 48.42 (2) and (2g) (ag). If not, the court shall adjourn the hearing and order appropriate notice to be given.

SECTION 135. 48.423 (1) of the statutes, as affected by 2005 Wisconsin Act 293, is amended to read:

48.423 (1) RIGHTS TO PATERNITY DETERMINATION. If a person appears at the hearing and claims that he is the father of the child, the court shall set a date for a

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hearing on the issue of paternity or, if. If the child is an Indian child or if it appears to the court that the determination of paternity may result in a finding that the child is an Indian child, the court shall cause notice of the hearing on the issue of paternity to be provided to the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, and tribe under s. 48.42 (2g) (ag), and the hearing may not be held until at least 10 days after receipt of notice under s. 48.42 (2g) (ag) by the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, and tribe. On request of the Indian child's parent, Indian custodian, or tribe, the court shall grant a continuance of up to 20 additional days to enable the requester to prepare for the hearing. If all parties agree, the court may immediately commence hearing testimony concerning the issue of paternity. The court shall inform the person claiming to be the father of the child of any right to counsel under s. 48.23. The person claiming to be the father of the child must prove paternity by clear and convincing evidence. A person who establishes his paternity of the child under this section may further participate in the termination of parental rights proceeding only if the person meets the conditions specified in sub. (2) or meets a condition specified in s. 48.42 (2) or(b) or(bm).

SECTION 136. 48.424 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.424 (1) The purpose of the fact-finding hearing is to determine whether grounds exist for the termination of parental rights in those cases where the termination in cases in which the petition was contested at the hearing on the petition under s. 48.422 whether grounds exist for termination of parental rights and, in contested cases in which the child is an Indian child, to determine whether grounds exist for termination of parental rights and whether the allegations specified in s. 48.42 (1) (e) are proved.

Section 137. 48.424 (2) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

1	48.424 (2) (intro.) The fact-finding hearing shall be conducted according to the
2	procedure specified in s. 48.31 except that as follows:
3	SECTION 138. 48.424 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
4	48.424 (2) (a) The court may exclude the child from the hearing; and.
5	SECTION 139. 48.424 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:
6	48.424 (3) If the facts are determined by a jury, the jury may only decide
7	whether any grounds for the termination of parental rights have been proven proved
8	and, in the case of an Indian child, whether the allegations specified in s. 48.42(1)
9	(e) have been proved. The court shall decide what disposition is in the best interest
10	of the child.
	Note: In the DHFS draft likelihood of serious harm is listed in the standards and factors in s. 48.426 relating to disposition. It appears, however, that likelihood of serious harm would be based on the facts, i.e., present conduct predicts future behavior, and goes to the issue of unfitness, which is determined at the fact-finding, not dispositional, stage.
11	SECTION 140. 48.424 (4) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
12	48.424 (4) (intro.) If grounds for the termination of parental rights are found
13	by the court or jury, the court shall find the parent unfit. A finding of unfitness shall
14	not preclude a dismissal of a petition under s. 48.427 (2). The court shall then proceed
15	immediately to hear evidence and motions related to the dispositions enumerated in
16	s. 48.427. The Except as provided in s. 48.42 (2g) (ag), the court may delay making
17	the disposition and set a date for a dispositional hearing no later than 45 days after
18	the fact-finding hearing if any of the following apply:
19	SECTION 141. 48.424 (4) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
20	48.424 (4) (a) All parties to the proceeding agree; or.
21	SECTION 142. 48.424 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:
22	48.424 (5) If the court delays making a permanent disposition under sub. (4),
23	it may transfer temporary custody of the child to an agency for placement of the child

until the dispositional hearing. <u>Placement of an Indian child under this subsection</u>

SECTION 143. 48.425 (1) (cm) of the statutes is created to read:

shall comply with the order of placement preference under s. 48.345 (3m).

48.425 (1) (cm) If the child is an Indian child, specific information showing that continued custody of the child by the parent or Indian custodian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child and, if the Indian child has previously been adjudged to be in need of protection or services, specific information showing that the agency or person responsible for providing services to the Indian child and his or her family has made active efforts to prevent the breakup of the Indian family and that those efforts have proved unsuccessful.

SECTION 144. 48.427 (5) of the statutes is created to read:

48.427 (5) (cm) In placing an Indian child in a preadoptive placement following a transfer of guardianship and custody under sub. (3m) or (3p) or in placing an Indian child in sustaining care under sub. (4), the court or an agency specified in sub. (3m) (a) 1. to 4. or (am) shall comply with the order of placement preference under s. 48.345 (3m).

SECTION 145. 48.428 (2) (a) of the statutes, as affected by 2005 Wisconsin Act 232, is amended to read:

48.428 (2) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), when a court places a child in sustaining care after an order under s. 48.427 (4), the court shall transfer legal custody of the child to the county department the department; in a county having a population of 500,000 or more, or a licensed child welfare agency, transfer guardianship of the child to an agency listed in s. 48.427 (3m) (a) 1. to 4. or (am), and place the child in the home of a licensed foster parent, licensed treatment foster parent, or kinship care relative with whom the child has resided for 6 months or

longer. In placing an Indian child in sustaining care, the court shall comply with the order of placement preference under s. 48.345 (3m). Pursuant to such a placement, this that licensed foster parent, licensed treatment foster parent, or kinship care relative shall be a sustaining parent with the powers and duties specified in sub. (3).

SECTION 146. 48.428 (2) (b) of the statutes, as affected by 2005 Wisconsin Act 232, is amended to read:

48.428 (2) (b) When a court places a child in sustaining care after an order under s. 48.427 (4) with a person who has been appointed as the guardian of the child under s. 48.977 (2), the court may transfer legal custody of the child to the county department, the department, in a county having a population of 500,000 or more, or a licensed child welfare agency, transfer guardianship of the child to an agency listed in s. 48.427 (3m) (a) 1. to 4. or (am), and place the child in the home of a licensed foster parent, licensed treatment foster parent, or kinship care relative with whom the child has resided for 6 months or longer. In placing an Indian child in sustaining care, the court shall comply with the order of placement preference under s. 48.345 (3m). Pursuant to such a placement, that licensed foster parent, licensed treatment foster parent, or kinship care relative shall be a sustaining parent with the powers and duties specified in sub. (3). If the court transfers guardianship of the child to an agency listed in s. 48.427 (3m) (a) 1. to 4. or (am), the court shall terminate the guardianship under s. 48.977.

SECTION 147. 48.43 (5) (bm) of the statutes is created to read:

48.43 (5) (bm) If the child is an Indian child, the court shall also provide notice of the hearing under par. (b) to the Indian child's tribe in the manner specified in s. 48.273 (1) (ag). No hearing may be held under par. (b) until at least 10 days after receipt of notice of the hearing by the Indian child's tribe. On request of the Indian

child's tribe, the court shall grant a continuance of up to 20 additional days to enable the tribe to prepare for the hearing.

SECTION 148. 48.43 (5) (c) of the statutes, as affected by 2005 Wisconsin Act 232, is amended to read:

48.43 (5) (c) Following the hearing, the court shall make all of the determinations specified under s. 48.38 (5) (c), except the determinations relating to the child's parents. The court may amend the order under sub. (1) to transfer the child's guardianship and custody to any agency specified under s. 48.427 (3m) (a) 1. to 4. or (am) that consents to the transfer, if the court determines that the transfer is in the child's best interest. If an Indian child's guardianship and custody are transferred under this paragraph, the agency consenting to the transfer shall comply with the order of placement preference specified in s. 48.345 (3m) in placing the child. If an order is amended, the agency that prepared the permanency plan shall revise the plan to conform to the order and shall file a copy of the revised plan with the court. Each plan filed under this paragraph shall be made a part of the court order.

SECTION 149. 48.43 (5m) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.43 (5m) Either the court or the agency that prepared the permanency plan shall furnish a copy of the original plan and each revised plan to the child, if he or she is 12 years of age or over, and to the child's foster parent, the child's treatment foster parent, or the operator of the facility in which the child is living, and, if the child is an Indian child, to the Indian child's tribe.

SECTION 150. 48.43 (6) (a) of the statutes, as affected by 2005 Wisconsin Act 293, is amended to read:

48.43 (6) (a) Judgments under this subchapter terminating parental rights are final and are appealable under s. 808.03 (1) according to the procedure specified in

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s. 809.107 and are subject to a petition for rehearing or a motion for relief only as provided in s. 48.46 (1m) and (2) and, in the case of an Indian child, s. 48.47 (1) and (2). The attorney representing a person during a proceeding under this subchapter shall continue representation of that person by filing a notice of intent to appeal under s. 809.107 (2), unless the attorney has been previously discharged during the proceeding by the person or by the trial court.

SECTION 151. 48.43 (6) (c) of the statutes, as created by 2005 Wisconsin Act 293, is amended to read:

48.43 (6) (c) In Except as provided in s. 48.47 (1) or (2), in no event may any person, for any reason, collaterally attack a judgment terminating parental rights more than one year after the date on which the time limit for filing an appeal from the judgment has expired, or more than one year after the date on which all appeals from the judgment, if any were filed, have been decided, whichever is later.

SECTION 152. 48.46 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.46 (2) A parent who has consented to the termination of his or her parental rights under s. 48.41 or who did not contest the petition initiating the proceeding in which his or her parental rights were terminated may move the court for relief from the judgment on any of the grounds specified in s. 806.07 (1) (a), (b), (c), (d) or (f). Any such motion shall be filed within 30 days after the entry of the judgment or order terminating parental rights, unless the parent files a timely notice of intent to pursue relief from the judgment under s. 808.04 (7m), in which case the motion shall be filed within the time permitted by s. 809.107 (5). A motion under this subsection does not affect the finality or suspend the operation of the judgment or order terminating parental rights. Motions under this subsection or s. 48.47 (1) or (2) and

appeals to the court of appeals shall be the exclusive remedies for such a parent to obtain a new hearing in a termination of parental rights proceeding.

SECTION 153. 48.47 of the statutes is created to read:

48.47 Indian child; invalidation of action; withdrawal of consent; return of custody. (1) Invalidation of action. Any Indian child who is the subject of an out-of-home care placement or of a termination of parental rights proceeding, any parent or Indian custodian of that Indian child, or the Indian child's tribe may move the court to invalidate that out-of-home care placement or termination of parental rights on the grounds that the out-of-home care placement was made or the termination of parental rights was ordered in violation of 25 USC 1911, 1912, or 1913. If the court finds that those grounds exist and if the Indian child has not been adopted, the court shall invalidate the out-of-home care placement or termination of parental rights and order the Indian child to be returned to his or her parent or Indian custodian. If the Indian child has been adopted, the parent or Indian custodian may petition the court under sub. (3) for return of custody of the Indian child.

(2) WITHDRAWAL OF CONSENT TO TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS. After the entry of a final judgment terminating parental rights to an Indian child, a parent who has consented to that termination under s. 48.41 (2) (e) or who did not contest the petition initiating the proceeding in which his or her parental rights were terminated may withdraw that consent and move the court for relief from the judgment on the grounds that the consent was obtained through fraud, misrepresentation, or duress. Any such motion shall be filed within 2 years after the entry of an order granting adoption of the Indian child. A motion under this subsection does not affect the finality or suspend the operation of the judgment or order terminating parental

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rights or granting adoption. If the court finds that the consent was obtained through fraud, misrepresentation, or duress, the court shall vacate the judgement or order terminating parental rights and, if applicable, the order granting adoption.

Note: Current s. 48.46 (2) permits relief from a voluntary or uncontested TPR on various grounds specified in s. 806.07 (1) (a), (b), (c), (d), or (f), which include fraud, misrepresentation, or duress, but which also include mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect; newly-discovered evidence; a void judgment; vacation of a prior judgment; or other misconduct. For the sake of consistency do you want to broaden s. 48.47 (2) to reference all of those grounds or should we stick with the grounds set forth in ICWA?

Also, please note that this draft permits not only a parent who has voluntarily consented to a TPR but also a parent who did not contest an involuntary TPR petition to move for relief from the judgment.

- (3) RETURN OF CUSTODY. (a) In this subsection:
- 1. "Former Indian custodian" means a person who was the Indian custodian of an Indian child before termination of parental rights to and adoption of the Indian child.
- 2. "Former parent" means a person who was the parent of an Indian child before termination of parental rights to and adoption of the Indian child.
- (b) If a final order granting adoption of an Indian child is vacated or set aside or if the parental rights to an Indian child of all adoptive parents of the Indian child are voluntarily terminated, the court that vacated or set aside the final decree of adoption or that ordered the termination of parental rights of the adoptive parents shall notify the Indian child's former parent and former Indian custodian and the former parent or former Indian custodian may petition for the return of custody of the Indian child.
- (c) On receipt of a petition under par. (b), the court shall set a date for a hearing on the petition that allows reasonable time for the parties to prepare. The court shall provide notice of the hearing to the guardian and legal custodian of the Indian child and to all other interested parties as provided in s. 48.27 (6) and to the Indian child's

former parent, former Indian custodian, and tribe in the manner specified in s.
48.273 (1) (ag). The hearing on the petition may not be held until at least 10 days
after receipt of the notice of the hearing by the Indian child's former parent, former
Indian custodian, and tribe. On request of the Indian child's former parent, former
Indian custodian, or tribe the court shall grant a continuance of up to 20 additional
days to enable the requester to prepare for the hearing.

(d) At the conclusion of the hearing, the court shall grant a petition for the return of custody of the Indian child to the Indian child's former parent or former Indian custodian unless there is a showing of good cause that return of custody is not in the best interest of the Indian child.

SECTION 154. 48.48 (8m) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.48 (8m) To enter into agreements with American Indian tribes in this state to implement the Indian child welfare act federal Indian Child Welfare Act, 25 USC 1911 to 1963.

SECTION 155. 48.485 of the statutes, as affected by 2005 Wisconsin Act 296, is amended to read:

48.485 Transfer of tribal Indian children to department for adoption. If the department accepts guardianship or legal custody or both from an American Indian a tribal court under s. 48.48 (3m), the department shall seek a permanent adoptive placement for the child. If a permanent adoptive placement is not in progress within 2 years after entry of the termination of parental rights order by the tribal court, the department may petition the tribal court to transfer legal custody or guardianship of the Indian child back to the Indian tribe, except that the department may not petition the tribal court to transfer back to -a- an Indian tribe

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legal custody or guardianship of a <u>an Indian</u> child who was initially taken into custody under s. 48.195 (1).

SECTION 156. 48.63 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.63 (1) Acting under court order or voluntary agreement, the child's parent or, guardian, or Indian custodian, the department of health and family services, the department of corrections, a county department, or a child welfare agency licensed to place children in foster homes, treatment foster homes, or group homes may place a child or negotiate or act as intermediary for the placement of a child in a foster home, treatment foster home, or group home. Voluntary agreements under this subsection may not be used for placements in facilities other than foster, treatment foster, or group homes and may not be extended. A foster home or treatment foster home placement under a voluntary agreement may not exceed 180 days from the date on which the child was removed from the home under the voluntary agreement. A group home placement under a voluntary agreement may not exceed 15 days from the date on which the child was removed from the home under the voluntary agreement, except as provided in sub. (5). These time limitations do not apply to placements made under s. 48.345, 938.183, 938.34, or 938.345. Voluntary agreements may be made only under this subsection and sub. (5) (b) and shall be in writing and shall specifically state that the agreement may be terminated at any time by the parent or, guardian, or Indian custodian or by the child if the child's consent to the agreement is required. The child's consent to the agreement is required whenever the child is 12 years of age or older.

Note: The DHFS draft incorporates into s. 48.63 the provisions of 25 USC 1913 relating to voluntary foster care placements. ICWA, however, does not apply to voluntary placements under s. 48.63 because those placements may be terminated at any time whereas ICWA only applies to placements in which the parent or Indian custodian cannot have the child returned upon demand. See 25 USC 1903 (1) (i). Accordingly, this draft

simply permits an Indian custodian to place an Indian child in voluntary out-of-home care and to terminate the placement at any time.

SECTION 157. 48.63 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.63 (4) A permanency plan under s. 48.38 is required for each child placed in a foster home or treatment foster home under sub. (1). If the child is living in a foster home or treatment foster home under a voluntary agreement, the agency that negotiated or acted as intermediary for the placement shall prepare the permanency plan within 60 days after the date on which the child was removed from his or her home under the voluntary agreement. A copy of each plan shall be provided to the child if he or she is 12 years of age or over and, to the child's parent or guardian, and, if the child is an Indian child, to the Indian child's Indian custodian and tribe. If the agency that arranged the voluntary placement intends to seek a court order to place the child outside of his or her home at the expiration of the voluntary placement, the agency shall prepare a revised permanency plan and file that revised plan with the court prior to the date of the hearing on the proposed placement.

SECTION 158. 48.63 (5) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.63 (5) (b) If a child who is at least 14 years of age, who is a custodial parent, as defined in s. 49.141 (1) (b), or an expectant mother, and who is in need of a safe and structured living arrangement and the parent er, guardian, or Indian custodian of the child consent, a child welfare agency licensed to place children in group homes may place the child or arrange the placement of the child in a group home described in s. 48.625 (1m). Before placing a child or arranging the placement of a child under this paragraph, the child welfare agency shall report any suspected abuse or neglect of the child as required under s. 48.981 (2). A voluntary agreement to place a child in a group home described in s. 48.625 (1m) may be made only under this paragraph,

shall be in writing, and shall specifically state that the agreement may be terminated at any time by the parent, guardian, Indian custodian, or child. An initial placement under this paragraph may not exceed 180 days from the date on which the child was removed from the home under the voluntary agreement, but may be extended as provided in par. (d) 3. to 6. An initial placement under this paragraph of a child who is under 16 years of age on the date of the initial placement may be extended as provided in par. (d) 3. to 6. no more than once.

SECTION 159. 48.63 (5) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.63 (5) (c) A permanency plan under s. 48.38 is required for each child placed in a group home under par. (b) and for any child of that child who is residing with that child. The agency that placed the child or that arranged the placement of the child shall prepare the plan within 60 days after the date on which the child was removed from his or her home under the voluntary agreement and shall provide a copy of the plan to the child and, the child's parent or guardian, and, if the child is an Indian child, the Indian child's Indian custodian and tribe.

SECTION 160. 48.63 (5) (d) 3. of the statutes is amended to read:

48.63 (5) (d) 3. If the agency that has placed a child under par. (b) or that has arranged the placement of the child wishes to extend the placement of the child, the agency shall prepare a revised permanency plan for that child and for any child of that child who is residing with that child and submit the revised permanency plan or plans, together with a request for a review of the revised permanency plan or plans and the child's placement, to the independent reviewing agency before the expiration of the child's placement. The request shall include a statement that an extension of the child's placement would be in the best interests of the child, together with reliable and credible information in support of that statement, a statement that the child and

the parent of, guardian, or Indian custodian of the child consent to the extension of the child's placement, and a request that the independent reviewing agency approve an extension of the child's placement. On receipt of a revised permanency plan or plans and a request for review, the independent reviewing agency shall set a time and place for the review and shall advise the agency that placed the child or that arranged the placement of the child of the time and place of the review.

SECTION 161. 48.63 (5) (d) 4. of the statutes is amended to read:

48.63 (5) (d) 4. Not less than 10 days before the review, the agency that placed the child or that arranged the placement of the child shall provide a copy of the revised permanency plan or plans and the request for review submitted under subd.

3. and notice of the time and place of the review to the child, the parent, guardian, and legal custodian of the child, and the operator of the group home in which the child is placed, and, if the child is an Indian child, the Indian child's Indian custodian and tribe, together with notice of the issues to be determined as part of the permanency plan review and notice of the fact that those persons may have the opportunity to be heard at the review by submitting written comments to that agency or the independent reviewing agency before the review or by participating at the review.

SECTION 162. 48.63 (5) (d) 5. of the statutes is amended to read:

48.63 (5) (d) 5. At the review, any person specified in subd. 4. may present information relevant to the issue of extension and information relevant to the determinations specified in s. 48.38 (5) (c). After receiving that information, the independent reviewing agency shall make the determinations specified in s. 48.38 (5) (c) and determine whether an extension of the child's placement is in the best interests of the child and whether the child and the parent ex, guardian, or Indian custodian of the child consent to the extension. If the independent reviewing agency

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determines that the extension is in the best interests of the child and that the child and the parent or, guardian, or Indian custodian of the child consent to the extension, the independent reviewing agency shall approve, in writing, an extension of the placement for a specified period of time not to exceed 6 months, stating the reason for the approval, and the agency that placed the child or that arranged the placement of the child may extend the child's placement for the period of time approved. If the independent reviewing agency determines that the extension is not in the best interests of the child or that the child and the parent or, guardian, or Indian custodian of the child do not consent to the extension, the independent reviewing agency shall, in writing, disapprove an extension of the placement, stating the reason for the disapproval, and the agency that placed the child or that arranged the placement of the child may not extend the placement of the child past the expiration date of the voluntary placement unless the agency obtains a court order placing the child in the group home after the expiration date of the voluntary placement. Notwithstanding the approval of an extension under this subdivision, the child or the parent or, guardian, or Indian custodian of the child may terminate the placement at any time during the extension period.

SECTION 163. 48.63 (5) (d) 6. of the statutes is amended to read:

48.63 (5) (d) 6. Within 30 days after the review, the agency that prepared the revised permanency plan or plans shall prepare a written summary of the determinations specified in s. 48.38 (5) (c) that were made under subd. 5. and shall provide a copy of that summary to the independent reviewing agency, the child, the parent, guardian, and legal custodian of the child, and the operator of the group home in which the child was placed, and, if the child is an Indian child, the Indian child's Indian custodian and tribe.